

# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 28.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1874.

NUMBER 22.

DRY GOODS.

## EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS!

\$50,000 WORTH OF

## DRY GOODS,

BOUGHT FROM THE CREDITORS' SALE

OF

MESSRS. PATON & CO., NEW YORK,

CONSISTING OF

5,000 White Marseilles Bed-spreads, 1,000 White and Colored Bed Quilts at half their cost of importation; 1,000 doz. Napkins, 5,000 doz. Damask and Huck Towels, fancy and plain borders; Bleached Loom and Turkey Damask, and all kinds of HOUSEKEEPING Goods, the best BARGAINS ever offered in this city.

In addition to the above, we will CONTINUE TO CLOSE

the balance of our stock left from THE GREAT FIRE at sweeping REDUCTIONS from former prices.

DEATHS.

At his residence, 188 West Jackson-st., on Sunday evening the 1st inst., at the King, Edward S. Stewart, aged 30 years, by the hands of Dr. H. A. Smith, No. 2 Second Hospital-st., and Miss Adele H. Lyon, all of whom were members of the Second Congregational Church.

On Sept. 10, at 7:30 p.m., by the Rev. Mr. J. N. Sweet, of the First Congregational Church, Mrs. Maria E. Adams, aged 24 years and 2 months.

On Sept. 11, Carrie H. Andrews, aged 20 years, by the Rev. Mr. J. N. Sweet, of the First Congregational Church.

On Sept. 12, at 1 o'clock, by carriage to Oakwood Cemetery, Mrs. Anna C. Bathis, No. 30 Warren-st., and Miss Anna D. Bathis.

On Sept. 13, at 10 o'clock p.m., by the Rev. Mr. J. N. Sweet, of the First Congregational Church.

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On Dec. 15,





## TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

SAYERS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.  
Daily, by mail.....\$12.00 Sunday.....\$2.50  
Twice-Weekly.....\$6.00 Weekly.....\$2.00  
To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and city, to be registered letter, or draft, express, Post Office a/c, or in registered letter, at earliest.

Daily, delivered Sunday excepted 25 cents per week.  
Daily, delivered Sunday excepted 50 cents per week.  
Additional charge, \$1.00 per month.

THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,  
Corner Madison and Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

## TODAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of Palmer's Company. "The Black Crook."

MUICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Joseph Jefferson. "Rip Van Winkle."

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—Clark street, opposite Wisconsin House. Kelly & Leon's Minstrels.

HOOKEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Lad Astley."

EXPOSITION BUILDING—Lake shore, foot of Adams street.

## The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, September 14, 1874.

The South Carolina Republican Convention has been carried by the so-called Reformers, Chamberlain being nominated for Governor.

The condition of the crops in all parts of Illinois is pretty well set forth in the dispatches published elsewhere in this issue of THE TRIBUNE. The statistics and estimates presented are of interest to all business men.

The Convention of Southern Republicans failed to meet in Chattanooga this week is expected to express the consuming desire of the party in that section for the election of President Grant to a third term. Its ostensible purpose, of course, is to exchange views on the recent outbreaks of lawlessness in the South.

A Milwaukee clergyman, who has been studying the Beecher scandal during his vacation, improved his return to the pulpit yesterday by preaching a sermon about it. His judgment is that the greatest preacher of America is "not great all the way round." For a figure of speech this would do very well, if it were perfectly satisfactory in point of intelligibility.

WISCONSIN POLITICS.  
We publish this morning specimens of the best sermons delivered from Chicago pulpits yesterday. The themes are varied as the attainments of the preachers presenting them. The sermons, taken together, would make a small volume of good reading. The Rev. Robert Colyer inquired, "What is the Outlook for a Young Man?" The Rev. H. N. Powers gave his views of "The Bishop Needed for Illinois." Prof. Swing's subject was, "Love Invading the World," and Mr. D. J. Burrell's, "Prof. Tyndall's God."

The investigation of the fraudulent safe-robbing in Washington has resulted in the indictment of the suspected officials, among whom are the District Attorney and the late Chief of the Secret Service. The credit of what has thus far been accomplished towards the punishment of the conspirators is largely due to an Illinois man, Maj. Bluford Wilson, who was appointed a few months ago to succeed the lamented Banfield as Solicitor of the Treasury. It is quite time the country should understand that there are some men in Illinois who are both honest and efficient, and it is discharge well public duties. We are grateful to Maj. Wilson for making the revelation.

With the view of ascertaining the probable extent of the cotton crop for 1874, the New York World has been interviewing prominent cotton merchants and brokers. The concurrent testimony fixes the probable amount at about \$3,500,000 bales. It is said that, notwithstanding the drought during the month of August, only one since the War has the country produced so large and so fine a crop, and that was in 1870, when the total yield was 4,947,000 bales. A large cotton factor in Mobile said that the lowest estimate for receipts at that city alone was \$30,000,000 bales, and ranging from that to 400,000 bales. Several others confirmed these estimates. In view of the drought and the demoralized condition of labor in the South, this certainly is a very hopeful outlook.

A dispatch to the Associated Press this morning avers that a committee of the Chicago Common Council has offered to make Gen. Shaler, of New York, Chief of our Fire Department, and that he has accepted the office, and will enter upon it on Jan. 1. The report lacks confirmation. The Common Council has not authorized any committee to make such an offer, and the Board of Police has not, to our knowledge, provided for the removal of the present Marshal. It may be, however, that an informal tender of the place has been made to Gen. Shaler. We sincerely hope that this will prove to be the case. Gen. Shaler was, until lately, President of the New York Fire Department, and brought it to a state of efficiency which it had never before approached.

Pain men, of no great experience, were doubtless puzzled on reading in THE TRIBUNE yesterday morning that the State printing had been awarded at rates much less than the actual cost of composition. Thus the contractors agree to print bills and messages for 15 cents per 1,000 words, while the market price for setting type in Springfield is 35 cents per 1,000 words. To the casual observer this possibly seemed a very crooked arrangement; cunning people may have supposed that it contained moral evidence of a contemplated steal. The facts are that the contractors expect to get in many cases five prices for one piece of work. The Governor's message will be printed once for him, once for the House, once for the Senate, and once for the journal of each branch. One setting of the type will of course answer all these separate demands. The way in which the work is done is perfectly well understood among printers. It should be said, in justice to the present contractors, that the price charged by them is not considered exorbitant.

The system is only worth illustrating for its cumbrousness, and as furnishing an explanation of the circumstances which have made printers' steals in the past easy and frequent, and which will always afford temptation to contractors until a change for the better is made.

The Chicago produce markets were generally downward in tendency on Saturday, wheat and provisions being the principal exceptions. Meat was quiet and 25c per lb higher on spot, closing at \$23.00@23.12½c cash, and \$17.35@17.37½c seller the year. Lard was quiet and 15c 25c per 100 lbs higher, closing at \$14.50@15.00 cash, and \$11.37½@11.50 seller the year. Meats were in good demand and strong as

8½@9c for shoulders, 13½@13½c for short middles, and 15½@13c for sweet-pickled hams. Highwines were in fair demand and steady, at \$1.01 per gallon. Lake freights were more active and steady at 3½c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was quiet and unchanged. Wheat was quite active, and 3½@10c higher, closing at 96½c cash, 95½c seller the month, and 93½c for October. Corn was relatively quiet and weak, closing at 76½c cash, 75½c seller the month, and 73½c lower, closing at 74½c cash, 45½c seller the month, and 43½c for October. Oats were active and 1½c lower, closing at 47½c cash, 45½c seller the month, and 45½c for October. Barley was quiet and steady at 92c. Barley was quiet and easier, closing at 94c for this month, and 88½c for October. Hogs were moderately active at steady prices. Sausage chiefly at 25¢@26.10. Cattle met with a light demand, and values were unchanged. Sheep ruled quiet and steady at \$2.35@2.50.

The Philadelphia Press improves the fact that it is just about a year since the failure of the house of Jay Cooke & Co., by glancing at what has been done in the way of settlement. The house failed on the 18th of September, and on the 29th of November was adjudicated in bankruptcy. Edwin M. Lewis was appointed Receiver. In January last, Mr. Lewis was appointed Trustee and with him five creditor-committees. When he filed his account as Receiver, he had paid off over a million and a quarter of secured debts out of assets which were pledged for the payment of these debts and since that time has been engaged in selling such assets as could be sold without great sacrifice. On the 7th of May last the funds of the Amity Company, where they were placed under direction of the Court, had accumulated so far as to warrant the declaration of a 5 per cent cash dividend, and an opportunity was also offered such creditors as desired to take a distributive share of each of the classes of stocks and bonds which formed so large a part of the assets 50 per cent of it in Northern Pacific bonds at 70 cents on the dollar. It was not until the 10th of July that the Register furnished a list of proved claims to the Trustee. The present delay grew out of the discriminations which have to be made between claims against the bank and the individual estates; and, as these are taken to the court, the settlement of Jay Cooke & Co. began to look very much like the case of Jay Gould & J. A. Farny.

WISCONSIN POLITICS.  
We publish this morning a pretty loud call on Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin, to take his unhealthy political corps out of the way, so that the Republicans of that State may win a victory this fall. It is hardly necessary to say that he will do no such thing. He probably considers himself as good as Morton, Conkling, Butler, Cameron, and the average of the party leaders, including President Grant, and sees no reason why he should confess himself the most objectionable one in the lot. And even if he had so little self-esteem as to make himself an example of perfidy in so illustrious a crowd, he apprehends that political principles are very ranged just now, and that the differences between himself and Eldridge, or between himself and Rindskopf, so far as relates to any question of national policy, is visionary and imperceptible.

While it is plain that the writer of this appeal to Senator Carpenter is an earnest as well as an intelligent Republican, having the well-being and permanence of the party at heart, we are unable to enter into the reasons or share the fervor of his argument. The burden of it is not that the best interests of the State, or of society, or of the nation, require that characters like Carpenter should be excluded from high positions in the public council, but that, if he continues a candidate, he will beat the party, or the party will beat itself. Now it strikes us that if the party can't beat Carpenter when it wants to, even under peril of being itself overthrown with it, in the very time the party was beaten. The man who looks at this matter dispassionately will understand the alarm which is felt elsewhere for the capital invested in Chicago. That capital is invested in buildings and in merchandise, and in the insurance companies that have taken risks on these buildings and merchandise. These people do not and cannot understand the inaction of the City Government, and its refusal to enact laws suggested by the simplest prudence. They do not understand the lethargy of the property-owners who will persist in putting wooden cornices and wooden Mansards on high buildings, and who refuse to spend a few hundred dollars for iron shutters, and who refuse to advance \$40 or \$50 each to the City Government to replace the small water-service pipes with large ones. They can understand why insurance companies which suffered so largely in 1871, and again in 1874, and which may suffer again at any moment, should withdraw their risks in Chicago. They agree that the insurance companies have more to gain than loss by such withdrawal; nevertheless they are conscious that such withdrawal as it is to national affairs.

The REAL CHARGE AGAINST PROF. SWING.  
The Interior has as late brought a tangible, serious, and well-defined charge against Prof. Swing. It is based on his technicalities, and he is accused of having a revolution which the best interests of the State, or of society, or of the nation, require that characters like Carpenter should be excluded from high positions in the public council, but that, if he continues a candidate, he will beat the party, or the party will beat itself. Now it strikes us that if the party can't beat Carpenter when it wants to, even under peril of being itself overthrown with it, in the very time the party was beaten. The man who looks at this matter dispassionately will understand the alarm which is felt elsewhere for the capital invested in Chicago. That capital is invested in buildings and in merchandise, and in the insurance companies that have taken risks on these buildings and merchandise. These people do not and cannot understand the inaction of the City Government, and its refusal to enact laws suggested by the simplest prudence. They do not understand the lethargy of the property-owners who will persist in putting wooden cornices and wooden Mansards on high buildings, and who refuse to spend a few hundred dollars for iron shutters, and who refuse to advance \$40 or \$50 each to the City Government to replace the small water-service pipes with large ones. They can understand why insurance companies which suffered so largely in 1871, and again in 1874, and which may suffer again at any moment, should withdraw their risks in Chicago. They agree that the insurance companies have more to gain than loss by such withdrawal; nevertheless they are conscious that such withdrawal as it is to national affairs.

That there will be other insurance offered is undoubtedly true; but capital will not place confidence in insurance which takes the place of the withdrawal of those companies which rank the highest in this country and in England. The time is better government; and that can be had only by a union of the best men of all parties to secure that end. Mr. Schurz believes this to be necessary to the reformation inside the State of Missouri as it is to national affairs.

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BISHOP WHITEHOUSE'S SUCCESSOR.  
The Episcopal Church of Illinois will be called upon, in to-morrow's Convention, to find among its clergy, or among the clergy of the Episcopal denomination in this country, a successor to the late Bishop Whitehouse. The event is an all-important one to the Episcopal Church in this State. But that Church is not the only party interested in the choice which shall be made. Christianity is interested in it, and Christianity is broader than Episcopalianism. Society in general is interested in the selection. There is no Church organization but helps more or less the cause of good order, and all who are not indifferent to the latter should not be indifferent to the choice of persons to prominent positions in the Church. Hence it is that all good citizens will rejoice to see a pure and able man made Bishop of Illinois. Of course it is not our province to advise who shall be Bishop and who shall not. The clergy and laity of the Episcopal Church in the State must be left to manage their own affairs. Only we should be sorry to learn that there was any danger of introducing into the Church an element of discord. In the interests of society, no less than of the Episcopal Church itself, our advice would be, whatever the Episcopal Church does in the premises, that it should act unanimously, or as near unanimously as it possibly can.

AMONG THE CANDIDATES FOR THE CHIEF CHURCH POSITION.

Yesterday we endeavored to impress our readers with the gravity of the issue between the property-owners of Chicago and the insurance companies. We print this morning a letter, written from New York by Mr. S. M. Moore, who represents some of the largest insurance companies doing business in Chicago. He is no alarmist, and certainly has no personal interest in that he is not involved in the general prosperity and credit of Chicago. We earnestly commend Mr. Moore's letter to the grave and immediate consideration of the entire people of this city. It is no longer a mere question of insurance in this or that company. It is a question of credit, reaching every man in Chicago. Mr. Moore frankly states the effect already produced in financial circles by the mere announcement that these insurance companies would cancel all their policies and withdraw from all risks in this city. Do our people, and especially our City Government, give the importance to this matter which it deserves? The City Government itself is more deeply interested at this moment in maintaining the credit of the city than any one of our merchants. The last fire took place sixty days ago, and the Common Council have contented themselves with passing an order that no more frame buildings shall be built within the city limits, but not as far as

the present Bishop Potter, of the State of New York. The name of Bishop Clarkson has also been mentioned, but, as he is no longer a Missionary Bishop, being at present Bishop of Nebraska, he is not eligible. It does not seem likely now that the choice will fall upon any of the clergy within the diocese.

There is some talk of a division of the Diocese of Illinois. It is important that the Bishop chosen for Illinois should be a man of very superior ability, as well on account of the metropolitan character of the City of Chicago in which he will make his residence, as because, in case of the talked-of division and the adoption of the Provincial system, he will probably be Senior Bishop of the State. It is to be hoped that whoever is elected to fill the dignified position of Bishop shall be elected by at least a very large majority. Union and peace demand this. We do not believe that it is in the interest of the Church that the scenes of the Wisconsin Convention should be repeated here; and in the event of violent partisanship and obstinate opposition, it will be well for the Chicago Convention to agree upon a compromise candidate sooner than the Milwaukee Convention found one.

It has been advertised to the world by the Fire Department, by the Fire Commissioners, by the Board of Public Works, and the City Engineer, that the city has grown so rapidly and so far ahead of all reasonable anticipation that the water-service pipes, put down some years ago, are now wholly inadequate to supply the fire-engines with water, and that this deficiency exists even in the heart of the city. It is true the city has no money now to make this change; but if the City Council had one-half the seal for the public welfare that it has for the division of the petty offices at the next election, a scheme could have been long since devised whereby the money for this purpose could be obtained from the property-owners, and reverse by fraud and perjury the lawfully-expressed will of the people, he will kindly furnish the name of the Wisconsin Convention.

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is more onological and pre-temporal, and has temporal and economical consideration to which she can anchor without dragging all the rest of us to "the deminimis non curat lex."

There are some curious facts about the recent election in Colorado. The count of the votes was in the hands of Gov. McCook and the Territorial Treasurer. The issue of the election was whether the appointment of McCook should or should not be endorsed. There was some apprehension that the count would be unfair. This was heightened by the removal of the Treasurer on the night of the election, and the appointment of a friend of McCook as his successor. Commenting on the first rumor of this change, the Denver News (Republican), but opposed to McCook) said:

"It is true; it, in his desperation, the Governor has determined to precipitate a revolution in Colorado, and reverse by fraud and perjury the lawfully-expressed will of the people, he will kindly furnish the name of the Wisconsin Convention.

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**MURDER.**

**A Vengeful Italian Stabs Another to the Heart.**

**Francisco Dejary Is the Murderer, and Genaro Boroni the Victim.**

**No. 2 Fourteenth Street the Scene of the Tragedy.**

**A Quarrel Over the Payment of Some Drinks the Cause of the Crime.**

**The Murderer Runs Away After Committing the Deed.**

**Full Details of the Shocking and Unprovoked Homicide.**

**The most cold-blooded and shocking murder which has been committed in this city for many years was perpetrated last evening, at 6:30 o'clock, by a young Italian named Francisco Dejary. The name of the victim is Genaro Boroni. The former is but 20 years of age, and the latter 25. Both are natives of Marciano, a small town in Italy, and have been in this country but a short time.**

**HOW THE ITALIANS TREAT A MURDER CASE.** may be learned from the fact that the deed was committed in the sight of day, and notwithstanding a crowd of a hundred persons congregated immediately afterward, it was over an hour before Officers Morris and Ryan were made acquainted with the crime, and even then it indecisively came in possession of the circumstances attending.

**THE SCENE OF THE MURDER.** At No. 2 Fourteenth street, at the northeast corner of Indiana avenue. In a two-story and basement Gothic-shaped frame house, with veranda in front, a number of low and degenerate Italians dwell in squalid poverty. The exterior is dilapidated, and the interior presents a most loathsome and gloomy appearance. A short pair of steps lead up to the front door, and these are flanked by entrances to the basement. The inmates

**ARE MOSTLY RAG-PICKERS** of the male sex, but two women being among the number. The men are old and ragged, and give outward evidence of leading a most precarious and miserable existence. They unable to speak the English language, and their appearance at once designates them as coming from the very lowest of the scums of Italian cities and towns. One Raphael, an Italian, is the landlord of the house where the murder occurred, and has been detained in custody as a witness.

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**DEJARY IS A SMALL AND WRY MAN.** With a slender figure and a face of the most distinctive features which mark his countrymen. He is of a vengeful and high-tempered disposition, which his miserable mode of life did not calculate to improve. He is dressed as becomes a rag-picker.

**BORONI IS A HEAVY-SET MAN,** with a simple and placid countenance which does not, as seen in death, impress one unfavorably as to his temper and habits.

**HE WAS**

**STABBED TO THE HEART.** by his supposed friend, and died in twenty-five minutes afterward, without uttering a word, while the murderer escaped in the presence of a score of his countrymen and other women. The murder was committed at the bottom of the front steps. Boroni was sitting on the second step from the ground, and Dejary was standing behind him, while in sight of the window, which extends across the whole front of the building, were a number of inmates of the structure, who were

**KEEPING UP A SPiritED CONVERSATION** in the musical Italian language. As far as could be seen from the window, or from the number of persons who observed the parties, Boroni was talking to Dejary about the latter's not having paid him some sum which they had partaken of, and about the state of his health.

**THE CONVERSATION** was conducted in a low tone, and Boroni was heard to call Dejary "a—e." The other words increased Dejary's anger, and he took him aside to his room, and talked excitedly to him alone.

**NOT SETTLING FOR THE DRINK.** Neither of them were intoxicated. Dejary, usually great excited and when drunk, spoke louder than his friend, and mocked him with his fist; he drew a stiletto from his pocket and drove it up to the hilt in Boroni's body. The latter fell back against the railing of the steps, and death ensued in 25 minutes after the stabbing. Dejary immediately ran around the corner into Indiana avenue and went toward, thus escaping arrest.

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